## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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B. DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, \$\forall \text{per annum.} THE WEERLY HERALD, every Solurchy, at six cents per copy, or \$\forall \text{per annum.} the European Edition corey Weinseday, at six cents per copy, \$\forall \text{per annum.} the European Edition core Weinseday, at six cents per copy, \$\forall \text{per annum.} to any part of \$\forall \text{Cents} tents, bot to include postays; the California Edition on the \$\forall \text{cents} tent bot to include postays; the California Edition on the \$\forall \text{cents} tent bot to include postays; the California Edition on the \$\forall \text{cents} tent bot to include postays; the Table \$\forall \text{per annum.} THE FAMILY HERALD on Wednesday, at four cents per copy, or \$\forall \text{per annum.}

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OB PRINTING ascented with neatness, cheapness and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—Afternooned Evening—Beauty OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-Serious Family-Tim

BOWERY THEATER, Bowery .- FEMALE BUCCANEER-WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway. -Love and Money-

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, 624 Broadway.-Set or NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Huster Spy of Virginia-Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady-My Pre-

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 586 Broadway.—Toinette et son CARABGREIRE—PAR DROIT DE CONQUETE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, -Afternoon-Done Belle-Tailor of Tamworth, Evening-Out for Depuis.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs Dances, &c.—Railroad Snash Ur.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway.— BURLESCHEA, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR MOZART HALL, 663 Broadway.—THIODON'S THEATRE OF

COOPER INSTITUTE.—DR. BOYNTON'S LLUSTRATED LEC-TURE ON THE COAL DEPOSITS AND FORMATIONS.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, October 11, 1859.

## MAILS FOR EUROPE

The New York Herald-Edition for Europe.

The Cunard mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, will leave this port to-morrow, for Liverpool.

mails for Europe will close in this city at halfpast eleven o'clock to morrow morning.

The EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD will be published

at ten e'clock in the morning. Single copies in wrap-Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

New York Herald will be received at the following place

LORDON ... Sampson Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate Hill.

Lansing, Starr & Co., 74 King William stres
PARES... Lansing, Sladr & Co., 8 place do in Bou
LYERPOOL. Lansing, Slarr & Co., No. 9 Chapel street.

R. Stuart, 10 Exchange street, East
HAYES... Lansing, Baldwin & Co., 21 Rue Cornellie.
HAYES... Lansing, Baldwin & Co., 21 Rue Cornellie.

will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week and up to the h

By the arrival of the Indian in the river St. Law rence yesterday, we have news from Europe, Asia Africa, Australia and Japan.

The advices from Laverpool are to the morning of the 24th ult. The American produce markets had undergone no material change in the preceding three days. The London money market was unchanged, though it is reported that the San Juan Island affair mewhat affected it. Consuls had advanced a fraction. Colonel Hawkins, the envoy of Governor Douglass, of British Columbia, had reached London, and communicated with the government.

It was stated that the Zurich Conferences would be brought to a close in a few days, when a de finitive treaty of peace would be signed, and in all probability a Congress of the European Powers

The China mails, with Hong Kong dates to the tions of the Allies and Chinese had undergone no change of importance. A Hong Kong paper reports that our Minister, Mr. Ward, was still on board his ship; but a Russian despatch, published in St. Peters-burg, states that he had arrived at Pekin, where he was kept in confinement. The Russian statement is probably the true one. There had been some speculations in tea at Hong Kong, and at Shanghae black teas were thirty per cent higher than last season, though the quality was generally inferior. The French and English are preparing to invade China with an army of between twenty and thirty thousand men. \_ a corresponding nava

The dates from Calcutta are to the 22d of Au gust, but the intelligence is devoid of general in-

The accounts from Japan are to the 11th of July Affairs were not going on very satisfactorily there, as the government had attempted to confine all foreigners to a small island some ten miles from Jeddo, thus evading the stipulations of the treaties. They also sought to establish a new coin as the only one to be used in commercial transactions with foreigners. The British Consul had protested against these measures and suspended trade with

The advices from Melbourne, Australia, are to the 19th of August. Business had been very quiet for a month previous, but an improvement was observable on the arrival of the mail from England.

The dates from the Cape of Good Hope are to the 21st of August. Dr. Livingstone's expedition was progressing favorably. A coolie ship, the han-pore, had been burned at sea. The officers and crew were rescued, but the poor coolies, numbering three hundred and fifty, per-

A party of Mexican guerilla outlaws made descent upon 'Brownsville, Texas, on the 28th ult. killed five citizens, broke open the jail and released the prisoners, and committed other outrages Gen. Caravajal and others from Matamoros came to the aid of the Texans, and persuaded the guerillas t leave Brownsville, but it was feared they would renew the attack, and many of the inhabitants had fled to Matamoros for safety. The outlaws were led by Cartenas, who, it was said was, instigated by

revenge for injuries he had received. At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yester day reports in favor of the issue of additional water and Central Park stock were presented and laid over. The quarterly statement of the Street Commissioner was sent in, from which it appears that the requisition of the department upon the Comptroller for the quarter ending 30th ult. amounted to #343.872.

The business transacted in the Board of Councilmen last evening was principally of a routine na ture. A resolution was adopted inviting the owners of the Great Eastern to visit this city, and if practicable to bring the vessel to New York.

A union prayer meeting was held last evening in the Church of the Puritans, corner of Fifteenth street and Union square, at which about one hundred persons were present. After prayer the meeting was addressed by several speakers,

among whom was the Rev. J. G. Pee, of Kentucky While regretting the pro-slavery tendencies of the American Board of Missions, the meeting, through the speakers, pledged itself to renewed efforts in furthers and the abolition of slavery, and parti-cularly to county act the influences which the system was too evidently exercising upon the action of the American Missionary Board. Small chance for the slave if these prayer meetings are to be so alm y attended.

The U ted States steam revenue cutter Har i. t Lane, C ptain Faunce, has been ordered to sail in search of the Quaker City, provided with the nece ary means of relief, should she be fallen in w th. She wil sail on her cruise as soon as she can be got ready, and will probably leave at an early hour to-day. We learn that Captain Edward Higgins, late commander of the steamship Vander-bilt, will, on the invitation of Captain Faunce, accompany him on board the Lane. Capt. Higgins yesterday used his best exertions to obtain s steamer to put to sea in search of his old friend, Captain Shuffeldt, and his companions, and failing in this he now goes forth as a volunteer to render all the personal aid in his power. A despatch from Norfolk, published among our telegraphic news, gives the names of the passengers who preferred to remain on board the Quaker City.

A meeting of the stockholders of the New York

and Eric Railroad Company was held at the Cooper Institute last evening to nominate candidates for directors of the corporation to be voted for to-day. It will be seen by the report of the proceedings, which is published in another column, that of the list of names adopted by the meeting but one-half

are those of members of the old Board of Directors. The Anti-Tammany Sixth District Assembly Con vention met last night and nominated Samuel Web ster as a candidate for member of Assembly.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Al dermen met yesterday for the second time to hear parties in opposition to the proposed railroat from the Battery to and through Westchester county. Isaac L. Platt spoke against the project. He said it is necessary for the Corporation to obtain the assent of all the property owners on the streets through which the railroad is to pass before they can authorize its construction. He quoted extracts from the Dongan and Montgomery charters to bear out this statement. He was entirely opposed to the project, because neither the State nor the city have a right to grant the privileges asked for. A. W. Spyes, owning a farm in Westchester and real estate in New York, said he believed the railroad would double the value of his farm, while it would materially diminish that of his city property. John J. Phelps said the road is not wanted the privilege asked for is worth \$5,000,000. Why should the city quietly consider the propriety of giving it for nothing? He believed it would destroy the value of property down town, and he was en tirely opposed to the project. Others also spoke against it before the committee adjourned.

The quarterly meeting of the New York Marine Society was held at the United States Hotel last evening, Capt. Charles H. Marshall in the chair The Secretary, Capt. Tinkham, read a report for he nine months of the present year, from which it appears that the amount of disbursements for widows' claims, office rent, advertising, &c., amount ed to \$10,959 81. Amount received in cash for members' fees, &c., \$794; interest on bond and mortgages, \$8,165 81, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$1.830 25.

A meeting of the down town leather merchants was held yesterday at the store of Geo. Paten & Co., in Gold street, to take action in reference to the death of Charles M. Leupp. Resolutions appropriate to the memory of deceased were adopted, and addresses were made by Isaac H. Bailey, Edward M. Young and J. S. Schultz.

The Excise Commissioners granted two licenses at their meeting yesterday,

A special convention of the Board of Aldermer

was held yesterday for the appointment of police clerks, but as there was merely a quorum of members present it was resolved to adjourn the meeting ill Thursday next. A committee was appointed to ascertain, in the meantime, the opinions of the Disrict Attorney as to the legality of the appointment of police clerks by the Aldermanic Convention.

Phenix Hose Company No. 1, of Poughkeepsie.

numbering thirty men, and drawing a very near hose carriage, passed the HERALD office yesterday,

The annexed table shows the temperature of the atmosphere in this city during the week ending October 8, the range of the barometer and ther ometer, the variation of wind currents and the state of the weather, at three periods during each day, viz: at 9 A. M., and 3 and 9 o'clock P. M .:-

Days of the Week	Days of the Month	9 A. M.			3 P. M.			9 P. M.			18	100
		Barometer	Thermometer	Find.	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Barom ter	Thermometer	Wind.	nest point, night.	in, inches
Sun Sun Mon Tues. Wed Thur. Fri Sat	1110345678	30.81 30.46 30.40 30.36 30.19 30.49	55	NW.	30.44 30.31 30.43 30.40 30.23 30.23 50.41 30.15	68 69 66 74 74 59 61	8. W. 8. W. N.W.	30.44 30.46 30.43 30.36 30.23 30.23 30.35 30.15	(60	S. W.	60 52 55 59 51 45	.1

RIMARKS.

Saturday—Morning and afternoon, clear; night, rain.
Sunday—Morning, overcast; afternoon, clear; night, lear and mocnlight.

Monday—Morning and afternoon, clear; night, clear and mocnlight.

Tuesday—Morning and afternoon, clear; night, clear and mocnlight.

mconlight.
Wednesday—Morning, hazy; afternoon, clear; night, clear and moonlight.
Thursday—Clear, and blowing hard all day.
Friday—Clear all day.
Saturday—Morning, cloudy; afternoon, overcast; night, cavy ram, with thunder.

The prevailing apathy in the cotton market noticed at e close of last week continued yesterday. The stock on hand was moderate, while the demand from spinners as well as purchasers for export was light. The trade scemed to be awaiting the receipt of later news from Liverpool and for more definite accounts regarding the crop at the Southwest, which generally reaches us through New Orleans, which so far as receipts are concerned, the largest cotton mare in the world. It received, last year, 1,600,000 bales, o over one third of the whole product of the United States Owing to a reported break in the canal, and with a fair local and Eastern demand, flour, especially common and mo-dium grades, advanced about 5 cents per bbi. Wheat war also firmer, with a fair amount of sales. Corn was scarce and higher, with sales of Western mixed at 98c. and of Southern yellow at \$1. Pork was steady, with sales of mess at \$15 62%, and prime at \$10 62% a \$10 75. Beef was unchanged, and lard steady. Sugars were firm, with sales of 1,460 hhds. Cuba muscovado at rates given in another place. Coffee was steady, with limited Freight engagements were light, while rates were firm. To Liverpool cotton, by steamer, was taken at 14d. a -32d., and 1,800 bbls. rosin at 2s.

STILL UNEASY.—The Tribune is still uneasy about the registrars. Why does our contemporary so persist in his misrepresentations? There is no doubt that the republicans of the last Legislature meant, in the law they passed to control the appointment of the registrars of voters in this city. Nor can there be any doubt that they lost that control by the Judas of their own party, who abandoned his post instead of sticking to the slate of Thurlow Weed. If the democrats have availed themselves of the rascality of the republ can morale,

it is their good fortune in rognery—that is all. Again, why will the T. June, who knows beter, in let on calling the HERALD a democratic print? The HEBALD despises the democratic organizations. The democracy is split up into three parties in this city. The HERALD opposes all these fa tions, and only supports great measures, in sympathy with the masses

The State Elections of This Day-The Presidential Issues Involved.
Five different States hold their periodica

local elections to-day, to wit:—the great central State of Pennsylvania, and the important Western States of Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Minne sota. The only one of this schedule which comprehends a Congressional delegation is Minnesota, and there, in view of the probable contingency of the election of our next Presi dent by the House of Representatives, and of the importance of every vote in the House organization of December next, a most desperate struggle between the democracy and the republicans, of several months duration, will this day be decided. The same election will also com prehend a United States Senator, in the place of Gen. Shields, democrat, whose term has expired; and thus the contest for the State Legislature will contribute immensely to bring out every available vote on both sides.

In Pennsylvania a coalition of republicans Know Nothings and anti-Lecompton democrats under the name of the people's party, swept the State last year like a tornado. This or ganization still exists, and is confident of success to-day, although, considering the purely local character of this election, it is supposed that the vote on both sides will be light and inconclusive. In any event, it is, and must be apparent that the republican party, pure and simple, is too weak, with its "one idea" of hos tility to Southern slavery, to command the vote of the indispensable central State of Pennsyl

Ohio will, doubtless, as usual, be carried by the republicans, and Indiana by the democrats We have no means of estimating the strength of Gen. Dodge in Iowa, as the democratic candidate for Governor; but as he is there regarded as a Northern democrat with Southern princi ples of the most decided complexion, and, as upon those principles he and his party were borne down in his State elections of 1856, the odds, we apprehend, are now pretty heavily against him. It is possible, too, that not only in Iowa and the other Western States indicated the peculiar Presidential aspirations of Mr Douglas may operate to distract and weaken the democracy, but that the same cause may still somewhat embarrass the party in Pennsyl

Looking, however, to the recent elections in Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, Georgia and California, it is manifest that an extensive reaction nas been at work during the last twelve months among the people in favor of Mr. Buchanan's administration. We thus perceive that where the regular democracy, as in California, have stood boldly and manfully by the administration, they have succeeded by overwhelming majorities against all the odds and ends of the opposition and Douglas democratic deserters combined, and that where the regular democratic organization, as in Texas, have endeavored to cut the administration, the opposition, in standing upon the platform of Mr. Buchanan's general policy, have revolutionized the State.

In the general results of this day's elections. therefore, we look for some additional evidences in support of the reconstruction of the national democracy, upon the common basis of the administration, and for some evidences, too, on the opposition side, of the impracticability of W. H. Seward and his "irrepressible conflict" for Presidential purposes. In the early part of November the State elections of New York, New Jersey, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts and Wisconsin will come off, and these will close up the calendar for 1859. The elections of this day, in connection with those of the last three months, North and South, will enable us very nearly to estimate the results of hose of November, including New York. With the November returns all in, we may be competent to determine substantially the divisions and combinations of parties in the House organization, and whether we are to have an irresistible opposition coalition in 1860, or an indecisive scrub race between three or four parties and factions.

The long line of the five States which vote nesota in the West, will do much to indicate the real strength or weakness of Seward throughout the North; and we trust that the general effect will operate to bring upon him a finishing blow from New York in our November election.

The Italian Question-The News Last

The news by the steamer Indian goes to con firm the reported proximate settlement of the treaty negotiations between the three Powers and the calling of a general European Con gress to ratify the new order of things that is to be established in Italy.

According to the reports, Austria has receded partially from her positions in relation to the terms of arrangement, and Sardinia refuses to accede to the demand for the restoration of the Dukes. Notwithstanding that this latter point had not been settled, the general expectation seems to be that peace will be arranged. The speech of the King of Sardinia to the Romag nese deputation is pointed and significant. H assumes to represent the nationality of Italy. speaks of "our cause" in alluding to the volun teers from the Roman States, and although pro fessing the greatest respect for the supremhierarchy of the church, assures the deputies that the Emperor of France will faithfully carry out the great work of reparation for Italy which he has begun.

This is a remarkable announcement in th face of the present negotiations at Zurich, and has probably not been made without due con sideration. It seems to promise that the nationality of Italy shall be satisfied, and that the germ of its national existence has been secured A Congress of the European Powers can hardly fail to ratify such a result, in view of the fac that England, France and Russia have already announced their conviction that the condition of Italy for the last few years was a continued peril to the other Powers of Europe, and that t must cease.

CONFIDENCE CASSIDY SHOWING THE CLOVES FOOT.—Confidence Cassidy, of the Atlas-Argus quotes from the Richmond Examiner a para graph in favor of Mr. Douglas as an available candidate among the Virginia democracy for the Charleston Convention. Confidence Cassidy knows better than to believe any such thing, d he is rather too early in the day betraying the Douglas proclivities of the Albany Regency The venerable Mr. Dickinson will thus be apt to discover that he has been sold for a song and even the confiding Horatio Seymour will now have occasion for the suspicion that the Regency are only using him as a catspaw with which to rake their chestuuts from the fire. No matter. A contesting delegation will bring

out the truth at Charleston. In the meantime. the battle of the democracy is with Seward Let him be disposed of in November, and the Regency may be attended to.

The Coming Message-Its Purport and

The time is rapidly approaching when Con gress is to meet, and the President has to lay before it an account of his stewardship, with such recommendations for legislative action as his experience and practical wisdom may sug-

By many persons this is looked upon as mere formula, which is annually gone through with because it is so required by the spirit of the constitution and the custom of former years. This is not only an erroneous idea, but one the growth of which in the public mind will prove more and more pernicious to the spirit of our institutions as we become farther removed by the lapse of time from the memory of the events and discussions which attended the organization of our government. On the part of Congress there is an increasing disposition to ignore entirely the practical suggestions of the President, and to waste its time in petty party squabbles and bitter personal altercations. Without any such thing among us as hereditary statesmanship, and where experienced public men are continually withdrawn from the arena of public service by the fickleness of popular support, this is not only as evil, but constitutes a danger to our institutions. Length of service gives men a practical experience in public affairs which is of more value than ages of study; and as the men possessing this quality are being continually removed from position and reabsorbed in the great mass of the community, the suggestions which they from time to time are called upon to make should receive more attention from Congress than has hitherto been accorded to them.

The last Congress presented an eminent example of the injury which the inaction of the representative body may inflict upon the public interest. With a nominal majority in both houses in favor of the administration, the members of each were so completely taken up with their own private feuds that the recommenda tions of the President were not acted upon at all. The public service was left to drift on as best it could, some of its branches with scanty provision, and others with none at all, for the work required of them. We are now about to enter upon a new legislative year, and with a political division in Congress that will probably make action a thing entirely out of the question. The Senate is largely in a majority in favor of the administration but the House is divided in such a manner as to render any favorable action on the recommendations of the President a thing not to be expected. Yet he cannot and will not fail in his duty. There are many points which his wisdom must again press upon Congress, and others which practice has shown to him should be taken up and acted upon by the national

legislative power. In our domestic affairs he has been able, through the suggestions of his experience, to supply many of the exigencies left unprovided for by the inaction of a factious Congress. Our difficulties in Kansas and Utah have been piloted through the storm into a calmer sea: the Post Office service has been kept up; the finances of the government have been brought into good condition; the army and navy have been made as efficiently useful to our frontier communities, our commerce and our foreign relations as it was possible for them to be: the dangerous suggestions of the ultra-fire-eaters of the South in regard to the slave trade and filibusters have been resisted, and the growing importance of our communications between the Atlantic and Pacific shores have been cared for. Yet all these must be again pressed upon Congress by the President in his coming message for their examination and action.

In our foreign relations his wisdom has guided the government to a peaceable solution of some of its difficulties, and has succeeded in deferring others. Paraguay has made a treaty and exhibited an example which will not be without its weight among the disturbed nations south of us. Nicaragua has ratified a compact which will make our Isthmus route safe to our selves and the whole world. With Mexico ne gotiations have been begun, which it is much to be desired shall be concluded, in order to lead the way to the establishment of peace and order on the other side of our southern boundsry. But there are many of the old and some new questions which must be urged upon Congress Our differences with Spain have received no at tention; the question of the future political status of Cuba and its relations with us, so important to the Union and near to the heart of all classes among the people; our relations with many of the Spanish-American States some of them involving principles of deep import, and the new difficulty that has come up with England in regard to the island of San

Juan-all call for Congressional action. There are other things which urgently require attention from that body. The present state of the law in regard to the election of represen tatives in Congress is unequal and dangerous in the extreme. Many of the elections do not take place until immediately previous to the time for the meeting of that body; and although the President is authorized by the con stitution to call an extra session at any time with thirty days' notice, this is practically out of the question, because a large portion of the members are not elected. The government is thus left to get along as best it can, as was the case in this present year under the failure of the Post Office appropriations. Such an emergency may arise in a still more urgent case and its probable occurrence should be provided for by a general law of election for the members of Congress.

The recent elections in the South, Southwest and California show how deeply the people appreciate and how much they approve the saga cious policy of Mr. Buchanan. Faction and its instigators have been reproved by the popular vote, irrespective of party, and the fire-eating advocates of the reopening of the slave trade as well as the factious combinations of anti Lecomptonites and black republicans, have been defeated. We may look for similar re sults in the Northern elections which are now about to come off. The people are everywhere essentially conservative, and as hostile to the brutal and bloody teachings of Seward as they are to the factious proceedings of the spoils mongers everywhere. In view of these facts the coming message of the President will b an important one; and as its counsels may fall unheeded upon a divided Congress, the people should take them the more to heart and profit by their suggestions,

Important from China. The news from China, received by the steamer Indian at Farther Point, is of an interesting and

important character. As in the case of the news of the treaties, our latest intelligence from China, in the present instance, is overland through the Russian territory and St. Petersburg. Mr. Ward is represented to have arrived at Pekin, but to be in confinement, or, perhaps, under surveillance. The date of these advices from the Chinese capital is not given.

It will be recollected that our last dates from our Minister were of the 5th of July, at which time he was off the mouth of the Peiho, with the allied squadron, and a junk in sight endeavoring to beat up to the American vessels, which was supposed to have on board the promised pilot to take the Toey-wan into the north entrance of the Tien-tsin. The expectation in the legation at that time was that on the 6th of July Mr. Ward would have an interview with the Chinese Governor General, and that on the 15th he would have travelled by river and sedan from the North Forts to Pekin. By way of Hong Kong we have no advices of his movements, although the advices from that port reach to the 10th of August. We are inclined to place some faith

in the Russian advices, and to believe that the American Minister is in Pekin. That he was in confinement there may mean much or may mean little. The recent effort of the British and French Ambassadors to force their way with a squadron into the interior waters of China, and the ill-advised assistance given them by Captain Tatnall in their conflict with the Chinese, may have awakened a feeling of distrust on the part of the latter towards the American Minister. On the other hand, the statement that the affair on the Peilo had provoked no further demonstration on the part of the Chinese may be looked upon as an evidence of their wish to preserve peace. In this event Mr. Ward becomes of importance to them as a pacificator and arbitrator, and they would be disposed to treat him well.

The advices from Japan indicate a revival of the distrust which all the Eastern courts have entertained of the Western nations, and our next accounts from there will be looked for with great interest.

WHAT WE DO WITH OUR DEFAULTERS .- There has been a vast deal written and a great quantity of surplus morality expended in idle talk upon the subject of defalcations by the emoloyés of corporations, banks, railroads, &c. in this country. The latest case, that of young Lane, has formed the subject of severe comments from the press and the pulpit, but has already almost passed out of the public mind and in a few days will be forgotten altogether, the distinguished financier descending to oblivion with many others who have heretofore enjoyed a momentary celebrity in the same line of business. And there will be the

Now, what we wish to suggest is, why are not these financiers, who are so severely talked at and preached about, punished like other rogues? What has become of half a dozen or more bank clerks who have robbed their employers? We can remember only one who is where they all ought to be—in Sing Sing. Huntington, who was an outside operator, and let the Wall street bankers in for a good sum, was convicted, but, as the lawyers say, through blunder in the management of his defence There are several others who have never been brought to trial. Every one remembers the operations of the celebrated Chemung Smith ho "conveyed" a handsome allowance out of the city treasury. Was he ever punished? The last we heard of Chemung, the indictments against him were all quashed by the Recorder and the truth is that all these fellows, though often indicted, generally manage to slip through the fingers of Justice, who seems to be growing partial in her old age. This is partially the fault of the complainants against defaulters. The banks generally try to hush such matters up, make the thief disgorge as much as possible, and then quietly slide off to California or to Australia. In the city government there is more or less fraud in nearly every department. The case of Chemung Smith might have developed the whole theory and practice of Corporation thieving, and exposed other employes of the city. It may have been for that reason that the trial was not pressed. There are some secrets which are too valuable to be exposed to the public view at any price, and the modus operandi of swindling the city is one of

One thing, however, strikes us as being painfully inconsistent. If a poor man, Irish, German, American or hungry Frenchman, steals a loaf of bread, or a pair of boots, or an old overcoat, he is straightway sent to Blackwell's Island for the winter. There are no flaws in the indictments, no motions to discharge, with elaborate arguments, no demurrers, no frequent postponements, no hair splittings of the law, no quips, quirks or quibbles for the poor wretch who stands trembling before the awful majesty of four police Justices sitting in banco at petty sessions. Down he goes. He has no money nor friends. The Justices are doing him a service by sending him to the Island Quite different is the case of the well dressed carefully educated, often prayed over youth, who has stolen a matter of fifty thousand dollars, who has been attired in purple and fine linen, has fared sumptuously every day, driven the fleetest coursers, maintained his yacht, and enjoyed other expensive affairs, which may or may not be luxuries, according to one's taste or want of it. This scamp is, before the law, as it stands in the books, on the same footing with that poor devil that went to the Island, but for some mysterious reason, between the Code and the leading counsel, and the influence of friends, and the malleability of juries, and the amiability of the Judges, the thief who steals by the tens of thousands escapes, and the petty scamp's sentence is made the heavier through compunctions of the judicial conscience.

We submit, in view of all these things, that it is utter nonsense to expect common honesty on the part of Corporation employés until defaulters are properly punished and a more strict method of doing business obtains. If the law will not answer as it stands, let us have a special act, as in England and France.

Turn ow WEED'S DODGE.—Thurlow Weed at tempts to defend his Magnus Apollo from the consequences of his "irrepressible conflict" manifesto, in which he proclaimed war to the knife between the North and the South on the question of slavery, by asserting that Washington, Jefferson and Madison did the same thing. Not so, Thurlow. Washington deprecated any such conflict. So did Jefferson, and so did Ma- and came out like a spring lamb fresh from the

dison. William H. Seward makes it the priocinal plank of his platform. That is the difference.

Preliminary Contest of the Presidential

The election for ate officers, which will take place next month, may, more than possibly, be turning point, for wen' or for woe, in the history of the whole United States. It must, in any case, have a much deep er than any mere local signification. If the presperity and developement of the State of New York were alone at stake, equally committeel as all parties are to organized systems of femil, rapacity and violence, the choice might be sma !! between one ticket and the other. But it is ane confdeat belief of the friends of William H. Seward that if he can obtain the endorsement, by a popular vote, in November, of the black's republican candidates, and of the monstrous disunion doctrines which he promulgated at Rochester, his pernicious ascendancy will be accured, and his chances will be strong of becoming the next President of the United States. The impending canvass is, therefore, the preliminary contest of the Presidential election of 1860, and its issue will have an abiding effect upon the future hopes and fears of both good and bad men throughout the land.

Reflecting citizens, from Maine to California. no matter whether they call themselves whigs, Americans, republicans, democrats, northern opposition or Southern opposition, agree that the triumph of Sewardism would involve civil discord, destruction of commerce, annihilation of these internal and external sources from which prosperity flows, and the shipwreck of the welfare of this now happy nation. Guerrilla wars of opinion-ferocious and bloody as all doctrinal conflicts are-would grow out of the upheaving consequent upon the practical working of the great demagogue's "irrepressible conflict" theory. The State of New York has staggered, for twenty years, under the burdens which Sewardism in finance, and Seward depravity among public men, fastened upon it. Unscrupulous adept as he is, in pecuniary and political profligacy, he would inaugurate, as national Chief Magistrate, a reign of corruption which would shame a Persian satrapy. What disaster more terrible to the country can be imagined, than the rule of a plunderer of the public treasury, for the benefit of his followers, who is also, at heart, a traitor to the interests of the confederation which hinds these States together? Yet, in the face of such an appalling danger,

we and, among those who affect opposition to Mr. Seward, cliquedom, rowdyism, and a reign of lethargic apathy more to be feared than either. One faction of the democratic conservatism of the city of New York seems irretrievably given over to strikers, fighting men, and monopoly confidence partisans, who, while professing the best of motives, give but small proofs of patriotic activity in their conduct. A second, revolves around a centre of personal selfishness, careless of the future, excepting as subordinate to narrow and individual aims. A third, aspires to respectable umpireship between the other two, but drags itself wearily into a sense of duty, and, it is to be feared, will not be ready to strike a powerful blow before it is too late. The old whig remnant sighs, and wastes in sentimental regrets a strength which might save the Union. The anti-Seward American division, feels out of place, and stares vacantly around, in awkward hesitation. The thousands of republicans who loathe the principles of the arch-demagogue, take tardy counsel to abstain from voting, but do not let their indignation find open vent. In place of all this, there ought to be decided union of the apponents of the "irrepressible conflict" dogma, and a determination to save the State and the country from its conse-

A large portion of the differences among democrats, grow out of the importance which is attributed to the charter election in December. Is it impossible to defer the consideration of this until the pro per time? "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," Doubtless the interests of the city, and the necessity of proper legislation at Albany, concerning municipal matters, are worthy of mature reflection, and of deliberate, careful action; but cannot these be taken up at a later period? Is it not far better, in view of dangers which menace the commercial, agricultural and financial welfare of thirty millions of people, to postpone, for a short number of weeks, the consideration of matters which involve only spoils, plunder, and the supremacy of rival cliques? We call upon the different factions of the democratic party to consider these things, and, by unison now, to prevent a disaster which will recoil upon them, upon their party and upon the land for a long, dark period, of which it will be difficult to foresee the end, if Sewardism is permitted to triumph in the coming contest. NEW OPERATIC ENTERPRISES-THE ACADEMY

PROGRAMME-CHEVALIER BARNUM ON HIS LEGS AGAIN .- Two of the cleverest impresarii in the world are busily at work arranging the details of separate operatic campaigns, to be commenced in this city and extended throughout the United States. Signor Ullman, the Little Napoleon of the Academy, and Chevalier Barnum, the hero of many wonderful feats and one awful defeat, are the prominent caterers for the operatic public. The petite caporal of Irving place has issued his formal manifesto, a surprisingly elaborate bulletin, more after the manner of a treatise than of an ephemeral advertisement. It is learned, ample, profound, and eloquent as a sensation sermon. brochure is printed in another part of to-day's HERALD, and we commend it to the careful perusal of everybody who can appreciate a good thing. Signor Ullman is bound to make sensation with his new artists, and gives them the finest possible start.

The Chevalier Barnum, on the other hand, is interested in Mr. Drayton's Opera Bouffé, which s to be introduced to the American public tomorrow night. The Chevalier Barnum, as all our readers know, has been rather under the financial weather during the last three or four years. But he is not like the politicians, such as Fernando Wood and others, who, once down, have a great deal of difficulty in getting on their feet again. Barnum is up and ready for the novelty of the day. It is understood that he has freed himself from his clock debts and other encumbrances, and made a full confession of all bis bumbugs and sins of all sorts. When the last revival was going on Barnum was one of those awakened; he got religion, passed through Jordan,